

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nebulosity about 734 is evident, but it extends only a few seconds from the star.

Exposure 40^m: For the examination of the brightest parts of the nebula this exposure is almost long enough. The nebulosity shows well, and the images of the brighter stars are not yet so large as to be very troublesome.

The sharp edge of nebulosity, which extends to star 793, does not show. The nebulosity about 734 does not extend more than 50" from the star in any direction.

Exposure 60^m : On the whole, this exposure is about the best for this object with the great telescope.

Exposure 97^m: The bright central portions of the nebula have become too dense with this exposure, and the bright stars are too large, while there is little real gain in the extent of the fainter nebulosity.

Exposure 195^{m} : The same remarks as for 97^{m} . The nebulosity about 734 is now perfectly well shown.

The foregoing memoranda, which will be of little interest to those who are not familiar with the nebula, are yet of value in the comparison of the great telescope with other photographic instruments. They show that for stars and clusters it has material advantages, both in its aperture and in its long focus. For the brighter nebulæ it has advantages on account of the large scale of the picture. For the fainter nebulæ short-focused reflectors of large aperture are much to be preferred. The preceding data enable one to judge quantitatively of these points.

E. S. H.

DUPLICATES IN THE LIBRARY OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The following duplicate volumes, among others, are in the library of the Lick Observatory. All of them are neatly and substantially bound, some of them in morocco:

ARAGO: Astronomie Populaire, 4 vols., 8vo.

Argelander: Abo Observations, vols. 1, 2, 3, folio.

BALL: Elements of Astronomy, 1 vol., 16mo.

BERLINER JAHRBUCH: for 1887, 1 vol., 8vo.

GOULD: Uranometria Argentina (the text only), 1 vol., 4to. HERSCHEL: Cape of Good Hope Observations, 1 vol., 4to.

LAMONT: Catalogues of Stars, 6 vols., 8vo.

London: Memoirs Royal Astronomical Society, vol. 24, 1 vol., 4to.

NEWCOMB: Popular Astronomy, German translation by Engel-MANN, 1 vol., 8vo.

Todd: Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, 1 vol., 4to.

Wolf: Handbuch d. Mathematik, etc. 2 edition. 2 vols., 8vo.

We should be glad to exchange these volumes for others which are lacking and needed in our library, as for example:

ARGELANDER: OELTZEN'S ARGELANDER'S Northern Zones.

ARGELANDER: The maps (only) to the first section of the DM. $(+90^{\circ},-2^{\circ})$.

Armagh: The first Armagh Catalogue of Stars.

Bulletin Astronomique: vols. 1, 2 wanted.

HEVELIUS: Selenographia..

NATURE: Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 wanted.

OBSERVATORY: The Observatory—the volumes earlier than vol. 9 are wanted.

STRUVE: Positiones Mediæ, etc.

E. S. H.

GOVERNMENT AID TO ASTRONOMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The following sums are included in the French Budget of the year 1891:

Observatory of Paris, \$45,600; besides a sum of \$12,000 supplementary to the appropriation of 1890.

Observatory of Meudon, \$14,200.

Observatories of Algiers, Besançon, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Toulouse, \$34,340.

(Some of these observatories receive additional support from the universities, the municipalities, etc.)

Bureau of Longitudes, \$29,000.

An additional sum of \$36,400 is allotted to the Central Meteorological Bureau of France.

The Royal Observatory of Belgium, which is at the same time astronomical and meteorological, receives this year \$12,400 for both services.

—from Ciel et Terre, vol. 2, p. 543.